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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/005,969	11/06/2001	Soubhi Abdulkarim	42390P12804	2765
45459	7590	07/15/2005	EXAMINER	
GROSSMAN, TUCKER, PERREAULT & PFLEGER, PLLC C/O PORTFOLIO IP P. O. BOX 52050 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402				CHEN, TSE W
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2116		

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/005,969	ABDULKARIM, SOUBHI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Tse Chen	2116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,16-20 and 22-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,16-20 and 22-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 20, 2005 has been entered.
2. Claims 1, 3-8, 10-14, 16-20, and 22-29 are presented for examination. Applicant has canceled claims 2, 9, 15, and 21.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 8, 14, 20, 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Datta et al., U.S. Patent 6393572, hereinafter Datta.

5. In re claim 1, Datta discloses a system [fig.1] comprising:

- A processing system [master codec 121] comprising memory [col.2, ll.25-39; inherently, storing data requires a memory in the broadest interpretation].
- A communication adapter [slave codec 122] adapted to be coupled to a transmission medium [lines 131-134, 140-141].

- Wherein the processing system further comprises:
 - Logic [command processor 230] to receive a sleep message [sleep command] from a power management system [digital controller 110] [col.1.57 – col.2, 1.27; sleep command in frame transmitted by 110].
 - Logic [sleep circuit 290] to place the communication adapter in a sleep state [power down sleep mode] in response to the sleep message [col.2, ll.25-51; 121 ceases bit_clk 131 to 122].
 - Logic [290, 390 similar] to selectively lower a speed of a clock signal [bit_clk 131] to a clock speed [ceased] corresponding with said sleep state [col.4, 1.51 – col.5, 1.17; clock speed corresponding with sleep state is cessation].
 - Said communication adapter is adapted to save data local to said communication adapter in said memory prior to transitioning to said sleep state [col.2, ll.25-39].

6. In re claim 8, Datta discloses an article comprising a storage medium comprising machine-readable instructions [software, firmware, etc.] stored thereon [col.6, ll.6-31] for:

- Receiving a sleep message [sleep command] [col.4, 1.51 – col.5, 1.17].
- Saving data local to a communication adapter in system memory [col.2, ll.25-39].
- Placing a communication adapter [codec 320] in a sleep state [power down sleep mode] in response to the sleep message [col.4, 1.51 – col.5, 1.17].
- Selectively lowering a speed of a clock signal [bit_clk 131] to a clock speed [ceased] corresponding with said sleep state [col.4, 1.51 – col.5, 1.17; clock speed corresponding with sleep state is cessation].

7. As to claim 14, Datta taught the article; therefore, Datta taught the method in which the article operates with.
8. As to claim 20, Datta taught the article and method; therefore, Datta taught the apparatus in which the article and method operates with [col.6, ll.6-31].
9. As to claim 26, Datta discloses the communication adapter that is adapted to retrieve said local data saved in said memory when said communication adapter resumes to a full power state [col.2, ll.25-39].
10. As to claim 27, Datta discloses the storage medium that comprises machine readable instructions stored thereon for retrieving said data local to said communication adapter saved in said system memory upon said communication adapter resuming a full power state [col.2, ll.25-39; col.6, ll.6-31].
11. As to claim 28, Datta discloses the method that comprises retrieving said data local to said communication adapter saved in said system memory upon said communication adapter resuming a full power state [col.2, ll.25-39].
12. As to claim 29, Datta discloses the apparatus comprising means for retrieving said data local to said communication adapter saved in said system memory upon said communication adapter resuming a full power state [col.2, ll.25-39].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gregorian et al., U.S. Patent 6452425, hereinafter Gregorian.

15. In re claim 3, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 1. Datta did not discuss different speeds or protocols.

16. Gregorian discloses a system [col. 1, ll. 4-17] for selectively lowering the speed of the clock from a first clock speed [e.g., F1] to a second speed [e.g., F2], wherein the first clock speed controls the communication adapter [semiconductor chip] to communicate with a transmission medium [lines for transmitters and receivers] according to a first protocol [e.g., E3] and the second clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with the transmission medium according to a second protocol [e.g., DS3] [fig. 1, 3, 5; col. 2, l. 42 – col. 3, l. 25; col. 3, l. 66 – col. 4, l. 8; setup configuration that selectively lowers the speed of the clock to associated protocol].

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Gregorian before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Gregorian, in order to obtain the processing system that comprises logic to selectively lower the speed of the clock from a first clock speed to a second speed, wherein the first clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with a transmission medium according to a first communication protocol and the second clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with the transmission medium according to a second communication protocol. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

make such a combination as it provides a way to determine the associated protocol for a particular frequency in a communication environment [Gregorian: col.1, ll.4-54].

18. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Huang et al., U.S. Patent 6407595, hereinafter Huang.

19. In re claim 4, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 1. Datta did not discuss the details of responding to the sleep message.

20. Huang discloses a system [col.1, ll.4-27] that comprises:

- Logic to determine the speed of the clock signal [frequency F] in response to a message [load signal L; associated with active/sleep] [fig.1, 4, 7; col.5, l.15 – col.6, l.12; col.4, ll.27-61; checks F in response to L for appropriate adjustment].
- Logic to selectively lower the speed of the clock signal [decrease throttling value R to reduce F] if the speed of the clock signal exceeds a predetermined clock speed [FL] [fig.1; col.4, ll.51-61].

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Huang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Huang, in order to obtain the processing system that comprises logic to determine the speed of the clock signal in response to the sleep message and logic to selectively lower the speed of the clock signal if the speed of the clock signal exceeds a predetermined clock speed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to control power consumption in integrated chips [Huang: col.1, ll.10-27].

22. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gregorian and Huang.
23. In re claim 5, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 1. Datta did not discuss different protocols or details of responding to the sleep message.
24. In regards to the different protocols, Gregorian discloses an article [col. 1, ll.4-17] for:
- Logic to determine a first communication protocol [e.g., E3; protocol related to speed] being used by the communication adapter [semiconductor chip] [fig.1,3,5; col.2, l.42 – col.3, l.25; col.3, l.66 – col.4, l.8; determines the protocol via speed].
 - Logic to selectively command the communication adapter to use a second communication protocol [e.g., DS3] if a data rate or clock signal frequency [e.g., F2] associated with the first communication protocol exceeds a threshold [threshold 1] [fig.1,3,5; col.2, l.42 – col.3, l.25; col.3, l.66 – col.4, l.8; setup that selectively configures the speed of the clock with associated protocol after determining where frequency lies in relation to threshold].
25. In regards to the details of responding to the sleep message, Huang discloses an article [col.1, ll.4-27] for:
- Logic to determine a first speed [frequency F] being used by the communication adapter [graphics chip] in response to a message [load signal L] [fig.4, 7; col.5, l.15 – col.6, l.12; col.4, ll.27-61; checks F in response to L for appropriate adjustment].

- Logic to selectively command the communication adapter to use a second speed [throttled F] if a data rate or clock signal frequency [F] exceeds a threshold [FL] [col.4, ll.51-61].

26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Huang, Datta and Gregorian before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Huang and Gregorian, in order to obtain the processing system that comprises logic to determine a first communication protocol being used by the communication adapter in response to the sleep message and logic to selectively command the communication adapter to use a second communication protocol if a data rate or clock signal associated with the first communication protocol exceeds a threshold.. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to facilitate communication [Datta: col.1, 1.5 – col.2, 1.5; Gregorian: col.1, ll.4-54] and control power consumption [Datta: col.2, ll.25-39; Huang: col.1, ll.10-27] in digital systems.

27. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Foster, U.S. Patent 6026494.

28. In re claim 6, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 1. Datta did not discuss placing the communication adapter in an auto-sensing state in response to a resume message.

29. Foster discloses a system [col.1, ll.6-14] for placing a communication adapter [fig.2; Ethernet transceiver] in an auto-sensing [auto-negotiate] state in response to a resume message [power up after timer2 expires] [col.5, ll.32-62].

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30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Foster before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Foster, in order to obtain the processing system that comprises logic to place the communication adapter in an auto-select state in response to a resume message. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to control power consumption in a communication system [Foster: col.1, ll.6-14].

31. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta and Gregorian as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Greszczuk et al., U.S. Patent 6445730, hereinafter Greszczuk.

32. In re claim 7, Datta and Gregorian disclose each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 3. Datta and Gregorian did not discuss details of the interconnection between the communication adapter and processing system.

33. Greszczuk discloses a system [col.3, ll.41-60] that comprises a data bus [common telephone line] coupled between the communication adapter [CO transceiver] and the processing system [CPE transceiver], and wherein the processing system further comprises logic to selectively initiate a write command [inherently, some logic in the broadest interpretation is necessary to communicate] on the data bus addressed to the communication adapter specifying a change in one of a power state in response to a sleep message [power down command] [col.6, l.12 – col.7, l.13].

34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta, Gregorian, and Greszczuk before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta and Gregorian to include the teachings taught by Greszczuk, in order to obtain

the system that comprises a data bus coupled between the communication adapter and the processing system, and wherein the processing system further comprises logic to selectively initiate a write command on the data bus addressed to the communication adapter specifying a change in one of a clock signal frequency and a communication protocol in response to the sleep message. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to rapidly switch from a sleep mode to a full-on condition [Greszczuk: col.3, ll.10-20].

35. Claims 10, 16, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claims 8, 15, and 21 above, and further in view of Gregorian.

36. In re claim 10, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 8. Datta did not discuss different speeds or protocols.

37. Gregorian discloses an article [col.1, ll.4-17] for selectively lowering the speed of the clock from a first clock speed [e.g., F1] to a second speed [e.g., F2], wherein the first clock speed controls the communication adapter [semiconductor chip] to communicate with a transmission medium [lines for transmitters and receivers] according to a first protocol [e.g., E3] and the second clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with the transmission medium according to a second protocol [e.g., DS3] [fig.1,3,5; col.2, 1.42 – col.3, 1.25; col.3, 1.66 – col.4, 1.8; setup configuration that selectively lowers the speed of the clock to associated protocol].

38. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Gregorian before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Gregorian, in order to obtain the article wherein the

storage medium further comprises machine-readable instructions stored thereon for selectively lowering the speed of the clock from a first clock speed to a second speed, wherein the first clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with a transmission medium according to a first protocol and the second clock speed controls the communication adapter to communicate with the transmission medium according to a second protocol. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to determine the associated protocol for a particular frequency in a communication environment [Gregorian: col.1, ll.4-54].

39. As to claim 16, Datta and Georgian taught the article; therefore, Datta and Georgian taught the method in which the article operates with.

40. As to claim 22, Datta and Georgian taught the article and method; therefore, Datta and Georgian taught the apparatus in which the article and method operates with [col.6, ll.6-31].

41. Claims 11, 17, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claims 9, 15, and 21 above, and further in view of Huang.

42. In re claim 11, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 8. Datta did not discuss the details of responding to the sleep message.

43. Huang discloses an article [col.1, ll.4-27] for:

- Determining the speed of the clock signal [frequency F] in response to a message [load signal L; associated with active/sleep] [fig.4, 7; col.5, l.15 – col.6, l.12; col.4, ll.27-61; checks F in response to L for appropriate adjustment].

- Selectively lowering the speed of the clock signal [decrease throttling value R to reduce F] if the speed of the clock signal exceeds a predetermined clock speed [FL] [col.4, ll.51-61].
44. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Huang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Huang, in order to obtain the article wherein the storage medium further comprises machine-readable instructions stored thereon for determining the speed of the clock signal in response to the sleep message; and selectively lowering the speed of the clock signal if the speed of the clock signal exceeds a predetermined clock speed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to control power consumption in integrated chips [Huang: col.1, ll.10-27].
45. As to claim 17, Datta and Huang taught the article; therefore, Datta and Huang taught the method in which the article operates with.
46. As to claim 23, Datta and Huang taught the article and method; therefore, Datta and Huang taught the apparatus in which the article and method operates with [col.6, ll.6-31].
47. Claims 12, 18, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claims 9, 15, and 21 above, and further in view of Gregorian and Huang.
48. In re claim 12, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 8. Datta did not discuss different protocols or details of responding to the sleep message.
49. In regards to the different protocols, Gregorian discloses an article [col.1, ll.4-17] for:

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- Determining a first communication protocol [e.g., E3; protocol related to speed] being used by the communication adapter [semiconductor chip] [fig.1,3,5; col.2, 1.42 – col.3, 1.25; col.3, 1.66 – col.4, 1.8; determines the protocol via speed].
- Selectively commanding the communication adapter to use a second communication protocol [e.g., DS3] if a data rate or clock signal frequency [e.g., F2] associated with the first communication protocol exceeds a threshold [threshold 1] [fig.1,3,5; col.2, 1.42 – col.3, 1.25; col.3, 1.66 – col.4, 1.8; setup that selectively configures the speed of the clock with associated protocol after determining where frequency lies in relation to threshold].

50. In regards to the details of responding to the sleep message, Huang discloses an article [col.1, ll.4-27] for:

- Determining a first speed [frequency F] being used by the communication adapter [graphics chip] in response to a message [load signal L] [fig.4, 7; col.5, 1.15 – col.6, 1.12; col.4, ll.27-61; checks F in response to L for appropriate adjustment].
- Selectively commanding the communication adapter to use a second speed [throttled F] if a data rate or clock signal frequency [F] exceeds a threshold [FL] [col.4, ll.51-61].

51. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Huang, Datta and Gregorian before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Huang and Gregorian, in order to obtain the article wherein the storage medium further comprises machine-readable instructions stored thereon for determining a first communication protocol being used by the communication adapter in response to the sleep message and selectively commanding the communication adapter to use a second communication protocol if a data rate or clock signal frequency associated with

the first communication protocol exceeds a threshold. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to facilitate communication [Datta: col.1, l.5 – col.2, l.5; Gregorian: col.1, ll.4-54] and control power consumption [Datta: col.2, ll.25-39; Huang: col.1, ll.10-27] in digital systems.

52. As to claim 18, Datta, Gregorian, and Huang taught the article; therefore, Datta, Gregorian, and Huang taught the method in which the article operates with.

53. As to claim 24, Datta, Gregorian, and Huang taught the article and method; therefore, Datta, Gregorian, and Huang taught the apparatus in which the article and method operates with [col.6, ll.6-31].

54. Claims 13, 19, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Datta as applied to claims 8, 14, and 20 above, and further in view of Foster, U.S. Patent 6026494.

55. In re claim 13, Datta discloses each and every limitation of the claim as discussed above in reference to claim 8. Datta did not discuss placing the communication adapter in an auto-sensing state in response to a resume message.

56. Foster discloses an article [col.1, ll.6-14] for placing a communication adapter [fig.2; Ethernet transceiver] in an auto-sensing [auto-negotiate] state in response to a resume message [power up after timer2 expires] [col.5, ll.32-62].

57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Datta and Foster before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Datta to include the teachings taught by Foster, in order to obtain the article wherein the storage medium further comprises machine-readable instructions stored thereon for placing the

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communication adapter in an auto-sensing state in response to a resume message. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination as it provides a way to control power consumption in a communication system [Foster: col.1, ll.6-14].

58. As to claim 19, Datta, and Foster taught the article; therefore, Datta and Foster taught the method in which the article operates with.

59. As to claim 25, Datta and Foster taught the article and method; therefore, Datta, and Foster taught the apparatus in which the article and method operates with [col.6, ll.6-31].

Response to Arguments

60. Applicant's amendments to the Abstract, Title, and claims 8 and 14 with respect to the objections in the previous Office Action have been fully considered. The objections have been withdrawn.

61. Applicant's arguments filed April 20, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

62. Applicant alleges that Datta does not disclose, "selectively lowering a speed of a clock signal to a clock speed corresponding with said sleep state". Examiner disagrees as the rejection above and Applicant's admission that "Datta discloses a master-slave configuration wherein a sleepmode activation is effected by the cessation of a clocking signal" [i.e., zero clock speed corresponds to sleep state] demonstrates that Datta does disclose the claimed limitation.

63. Applicant alleges that "Gregorian and Huang cannot be properly combined with Datta... Gregorian discloses... *changing a frequency rate*... Huang discloses... *changing a clock speed*... to merely *change frequency rates or clock speeds* in Datta, instead of ceasing a clock signal, would prevent the sleepmode activation in Datta... the proposed modification of Datta

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would render the system of Datta unsatisfactory for its intended purpose". Examiner disagrees and respectfully submits that in order to lower a speed of a clock signal to a clock speed corresponding with a sleep state, the teachings for *changing frequency rates or clock speeds* from Gregorian and Huang are indeed proper [i.e., lowering inherently requires changing]. Moreover, Examiner was not able to find any teachings in Gregorian and Huang that explicitly precluded one with ordinary skill in the art to change a frequency or clock rate to zero.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tse Chen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3672. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne Browne can be reached on (571) 272-3670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tse Chen
July 11, 2005


LYNNE H. BROWNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100